

Funeral Hymn.

"Man doth and wane away,
And where he is?—Hark! from the skies
I hear a voice answer and say,
The spirit of man never dies:
His body, which came from the earth,
Must mingle again with the soil;
But his soul, which in heaven has birth,
Returns to the bosom of God."

No terror has death, or the grave,
To those who believe in the Lord—
We know the Redeemer can save,
And lean on the faith of his word:
While ashes to ashes, and dust
We give unto dust, in our gloom,
The light of salvation we trust,
Is hung like a lamp in the tomb.

The sky will be burnt as a scroll—
The earth, wrapped in flames, will expire;
But, freed from all sin, the soul
Will rise in the midst of the fire.
Then, brothers, mourn not for the dead,
Lest you forget your duty here;
Learn this from your Bible instead,
The grave is the gateway to heaven.

Oh Lord God Almighty! to Thee
We turn as our refuge above;
Thy waters may fall from the sea,
But not from Thy fountain of love:
Oh, teach us Thy will to obey,
And sing with one heart and accord,
"He gave and still taketh away,
And praised be the name of the Lord!"

My Mother's Home.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Oh, carry me back to my native shore,
For my heart is sad and lone;
And ere I die, let me gaze once more
On my mother's smiling face.
Oh, bear me back to the quiet shade
Of the well-known resting tree;
To the babbling stream and the sunny glade,
The haunts of my childhood's glee.

My spirit pines for my mother's love,
And the grasp of her dear right hand;
And to feel once more affection's kiss
From the joyous household band;
Then, hear me back to my native shore,
For my heart is sad and lone;
And ere I die, let me gaze once more
On my mother's smiling face.

Romantic Love Affair.

The Count de St. Croix, says the *Courier des Etats Unis*, belonging to one of the noblest and wealthiest families in France, became engaged after a long and assiduous courtship, to a lady, his equal in position and fortune, and famous for her beauty. Shortly after the happy day was appointed, which was to render two loving hearts one, the Count was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebastopol.

So he girded on his sword, and at the head of his regiment, marched to the battle field. During his absence, it happened that his beautiful fiancée contracted the small-pox, and after hovering between life and death for many days, recovered her health to find her beauty hopelessly lost. The disease had assumed in her case the most virulent character, and left her not only disfigured, but seamed and scarred to such a horrible extent that she became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass the remainder of her life in the strictest seclusion.

A year passed away, when one day the Count immediately upon his return to France, accompanied by his valet presented himself at the residence of his betrothed and solicited an interview. This was refused. He, however, with the persistence of a lover, pressed his suit, and finally the lady made her appearance, closely veiled in a double veil. At the sound of her voice the Count rushed forward to embrace her, but stepping aside she tremblingly told him of her sorrows and burst into tears. A heavenly smile broke over the Count's handsome features, as raising his hands above his head, he exclaimed, "It is God's work—I am blind!"

It was even so. When gallantly leading his regiment to the attack, a cannon ball had passed so closely to his eyes that while it left their expression unchanged, and his countenance unmarked, had robbed him forever of sight. It is unnecessary to add that their marriage was shortly after solemnized. It is said that at this day may often be seen at the Emperor's receptions, an officer leaning upon the arm of a lady closely veiled, who seem to be attracted to the spot by their love of music.

Curious Trial.

The *Napoleonien* of Troyes gives the following account of a singular case which has just been decided by the judge de paix of that town:

"During one of the fine days of the week, M. D.

was walking determinedly straight on, counting the trees, as he went along. At last, coming close to them, he said: 'You, who have nothing to do, might render me a service.' How? inquired one of them. 'Why, you might help me to win a wager I have made. I have bet that there are not 5,000 trees in the walks round town. I have several times tried to count them myself, but have always forgotten the number before I have done. You could do it for me and earn a pleasant walk at the same time.'

Whether he held out any promise of remuneration does not clearly appear. The old man affirmed he did, and at once undertook the job, walking slowly round the town, and pocketing a small paper for every ten trees. They called on M. D. in the evening, and gave him a paper stating that the number of trees was 1,185, plus one (why they chose this form of expression, instead of saying simply 1,187, does not appear). M. D. thanked them and offered them a glass of wine; but they insisted on being paid for their trouble according to promise. The others, in consequence, submitted him before the judge de paix for the sum of 187, 87c., at the rate of one centime per tree, and the matter was ultimately compromised by the payment of 187, for which sum M. D. has the satisfaction of having added an important item to the statistics of Troyes.

The Black-Eyed Lady in the Railroad Car.

LITERATURE that will sell during the height of political excitement, must have excited attractions for the people. The publishers tell us that the first edition of 1,000 copies of "Moris Adds New Letters" was disposed of in a few days, and a new addition called for. Orders are coming in from all parts of the country, even from as far South as New Orleans. We do not wonder at this. These letters are brimful of fun. We give below a specimen, which bears in its title the marks of an actual occurrence. Moris must have been an eye-witness of this strange scene; he could not have invented it. He has just taken his seat in the train from Baltimore to Washington:

"Not long after I got into the car, in came two young ladies, rather tall, with but little figure, dressed in gray traveling dresses, followed by their father. I judged he was their father, because he paid too little attention to them to be anything but their father. His mind to his newspaper, and having that read, he looked at a man who was leaning over his nose. He had a good thing and thinks no more ought to be required of him. And I agreed with him, for then I was in the best things I had seen for a long time. Both had exquisite forms, but one was much prettier than the other. The pretty one had the most wonderful eye I ever beheld. It was blue as the sky, and when it looked at you (wurst only it did so to me) you felt like you were going off in a spell, as if by magic. I took these girls to be sublimers, by their elegant figures, but they could not be Virginians for their hands though well-shaped and white, were too large for pure-blooded stock. The black-eyed one commented by taking off her bonnet and hanging it up. Then she let down her hair—soft brown hair, very long—opened a little leather bag, took out two combs, a fine one and a coarse one, and brush. Having combed and brushed her hair nicely, she quelled up her hair, fastened it with black skewers, leaving her side hair down. She then pulled out a vile yellow grease from her bag, poked a little in the part of her hair, rubbed her hands together, greased her side hair, and skewed that up. Next she extracted a close button, poked some on her handkerchief, washed her face and wiped it. Finally, she got out a small sack of flour and floured her countenance. And then she turned a little in her seat and gave that look at me which was wotchin' uv her over the top uv my newspaper, like a higher. Rezooming her previous persisence, she still sat me uvbering uv her admirin', for the origins of vintin in a woman are like unto them uv a boss, enable one to see clear round the back uv thar head. The other sister only combed and brushed her hair, tucked it up, and let down her veil. The pretty was silent let down her veil. Now this is a circumstantial fact, like everything I shall tell hereafter, and altogether wun uv the coolest and most agreeable spectacles I ever seen in a car or elsewhere. I never found out who these girls was. They must be Mississippis, whar plenty uv munny to travel on is made, but whar the perfectness uv Virginian manners is not yet attained.

Be Kind to Each Other.

People are generally kind enough when they feel a wish to be so. It is easy to be kind when impulse is so inclined, or when one has something to gain by it; but to be kind from principle—always kind, kind to all—to those not particularly agreeable as well as those one loves—that is quite another matter. And yet that is the only kindness that is of any real value—the only kindness on which one can depend.

Many persons delude themselves into a pleasant belief that they are kind hearted because they are conscious of being, in certain cases, quickly touched with sympathy, and because, while their fit is on, they say and do a great many very kind and amiable things; but when the novelty of that peculiar distress has worn off, and it has an accustomed time, before then—it has ceased to cause their hearts to throb, or their eyes to swim; though not to cause to its victims all the woe that at first so moved them—do they steadily continue the needed sympathy and aid which at first they so eagerly offered! If they do, then they are, indeed, kind, for true kindness is not so much in the sudden flaming up of sympathy, and the impulsive opening of the hand to aid, as it is in the steadfastness of feeling which never glows so hotly as to burn itself out, and the cause which first kindled it is forgotten.

The heat of its sympathies and kisses at one moment, and the next it will fling you out to perish in frozen outer darkness, forgetting you ever lived. But principle, whether it ever declared itself passionately or not, will never disappoint—it will never leave you nor forsake you.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that there are right and stern beings, who deny to the warm and kindly hearts that beat beneath their rock-bound and stern exterior any impulsive action; but on the kindness of men like these one may rely, almost as on that of God. Well, would it be for the world were all as faithful and as truly kind as they.

Men of iron features and of changeless hearts—uncomparably and they to be honored above those who away to every breath of feeling, and weep one moment over the sorrows at which they will laugh or sneer the next; and yet how beautiful humanity would be if the granite of truth and principle, and the sweetness, freshness, and attraction of impulse, went together as they ought. Beauty and truth should ever go hand in hand. The semblance and the reality should be together—that which is sweet and winning should never be as a bubble, to break and vanish; or as a false light, to go out in your path when you need it most. Kindness should be constant, or it is not kind.—*Family Journal*.

English View of the Southern Movement.

The full force of the Southern secession movement, and the perilous condition of the country have not been so fully appreciated by the British people. Like many of our own people in the Northern States, they have been slow to see the danger that is before them. We have accounts from the *London Morning Herald* of the 1st of December, and the effect of the news from this side was not very materially felt there. American secession, as it is called, is a new and unexplored field, and it is not surprising that the European, bringing out half a million in gold, and the Atlantic, now on her way, bringing more. But the *London Journals* assure us that the commercial people of England are aware of the groundlessness of the alarm, and feel certain that, as the depreciation in exchange at New York was only artificial, it cannot be maintained. Perhaps when the news of two or three more steamers arrives there they may take a different view of the subject.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Frightful Suffering on Lake Erie.

It will be remembered that the propeller *Jersey City* was reported lost off Long Point, Canada, in the great gale of November 24, while on her trip from Toledo to Buffalo. The details of the dreadful shipwreck have, however, only just been published. We extract some of the particulars from the narrative of a survivor, published in the *Cleveland Herald*:

"Soon after grounding the propeller keeled over, broadside to the sea, and with her deck exposed to the action of the waves. Her deck was at once washed off, and the repeated blows of the huge waves stove in her decks and dashed her sides into pieces. The hurricane deck, with its load of half-frozen sufferers, floated towards the shore, where it grounded in shallow water, only a short distance from the shore. About five o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. Monroe directed his comrades where to leap seas to strike in the shallowest water. One by one the leap was made in safety, until but one was left on board, and that one was Mr. A. H. Derby, the clerk of the propeller. He was seen sitting on the wreck with his head bent down as if in despair. Capt. Monroe called him by name, but he did not answer. Capt. Monroe and Engineers Manchester and Cummings went to the wreck, and after considerable difficulty got off the helpless man. Capt. M. took Derby on his back, while the engineers stretched his legs so as to prevent the waves from washing him off. In this way the party waded through the water, ice making on them at every step, the surf dashing around them, the bitter winds freezing their hands and faces, and the blinding snow obscuring their view. On reaching the shore Capt. M. attempted to lower Derby to his feet, but found it impossible to let him go. The living bearer had frozen fast to his dead burden. The Captain's arms were frozen stiff and clasped around the arms of the dead man. The two engineers were also so frozen about the hands that they could render no assistance. Finding it impossible to rid himself of his terrible burden in any other way, Capt. M. flung himself on the ground, head foremost, and thus 'spilled' the dead man from his shoulders. But he had escaped one horrible dilemma only to find himself in another. His trousers were frozen so stiff up to his hips that he was unable to rise as if his legs had been encased in lengths of stove-pipe, and his companions could render him no assistance. At a short distance was the body of a man frozen in a sitting position. Capt. M. managed to roll himself to the body, and by it climbed to his feet.

"The little party of survivors now set out on their painful march towards the lighthouse, which was at no great distance. They had got away along until within about three hundred yards of the house, when a small creek impeded their progress. Engineer Manchester attempted to cross the creek, but abandoned it and returned to the shore, where he sat down exhausted and despairing. Engineer Cummings came up, and endeavored to encourage him to a farther effort, but in vain. Capt. Monroe begged Manchester to rise and make an attempt to get around the creek, telling him the lighthouse was close by. 'It is of no use, Captain,' said the unfortunate man, 'I can go no farther.' Cummings placed his arms around the body of his comrade in order to lift him to his feet, but at that moment the icy hand of death was laid on both, and clasped in each other's arms, face almost touching face, with words of friendly cheer frozen in the utterance, these two brave men—Manchester and Cummings—perished within a few minutes' walk of safety. In this position they were afterwards found by the party sent in search.

"Captain Monroe succeeded in reaching the lighthouse in safety, although badly frozen. Out of the twenty-two who had formed the passengers and crew of the ill-fated *Jersey City*, but five survived, being Capt. M., two firemen, the wheelman, and one passenger. The others either perished in the waves, or were frozen to death in that awful death march."

The Slave States.

The area of the slave States exceeds four times that of Great Britain or Prussia. It is nearly three times that of France, five times larger than Germany, about three to four times larger than Spain, and nearly double that of the Russian empire in Europe. And, taking the area of all the slave States, they give a surface surpassing in extent all the territory held in Europe by the boasted five powers, with Spain and Turkey thrown in.

The census of 1850 shows that the population of the slave States was 9,426,731—4,223,418 whites, and 5,203,313 slaves. According to the ratio of increase of the whites and blacks during the decade previous to 1850, the present population of the slave States embraces about 3,000,000 whites, and about 4,000,000 of blacks, giving a total population of 12,000,000.

The Bell and Everett elections of Virginia, having met in Richmond to cast the vote of the State, a banquet was given to them on the 6th, by their political friends, to which a number of the distinguished men of their late party were invited. The general tone of the speeches was strongly in favor of the Union, and submission to Black Republican domination. Among other speakers was the notorious John Moore Bots, who advocated a resort to force by the United States Government, if necessary to administer the Federal laws and keep the Union together. It is creditable to the meeting, however, that his views met with but little sympathy. If Bots were worthy of so much notice, the people of Virginia ought to give him peremptory notice to remove his quarters North of the negro line.—*Clarion*.

GEORGE D. FEE,

Cotton Broker, Grocer,
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
(East side of the Public Square).

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI
GENERAL DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
FAMILY GROCERIES
WHISKEY, FLOUR, MEAL,
TOBACCO, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE,
BACON and LARD.
June 20, 1860-1-3-4-5.

WOULD inform his old friends, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture the BEST quality of
HOME-MADE
Boots and Shoes.

Believing that his work has been thoroughly tested in this place, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, confident that he can give satisfaction.
Students of the University,
And all in need of GOOD BOOTS or SHOES, will find it to their comfort and general interest to patronize
G. C. WEBBER,
Sept. 12-4m East of the Brick Blacksmith Shop.

Tremont House,
CHICAGO, ILL.
THE PROPRIETORS, having added during the last year many new improvements, such as Carpets, Bath-rooms, and every possible luxury and convenience throughout, respectfully invite public attention to its increased facilities for their accommodation.
The house, being the largest First Class Hotel in the Northwest, and its location, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, in the immediate vicinity of the most fashionable places of amusement, and close proximity to the different Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, and in the centre of the most desirable BUSINESS PORTIONS OF THE CITY, renders it indispensable to the traveler for business.

W. W. THOMPSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, MISS.
Will practice in the Courts of Corran, and the adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court at Jackson.
Prof. Wm. F. Shaw, Oxford, Miss.
Thos. A. Wharton, Atty Gen'l, Jackson.
Hon. Wiley P. Harris, Jackson.
A. J. Telfer & Co., New Orleans.
June 20, 1860-1-3-4-5.

R. E. DOYLE,
Grocery and Commission Merchant
AND GENERAL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c.,
In the New Masonic Building,
South side of the Public Square,
OXFORD, MISS.
June 4, 1860-1-3-4-5.

Flour! Flour!!
SACRED Choice Family Flour—Just received and for sale by
BUTLER, ROGERS, CHEESE & Co., Cash weekly arrivals—Anything from New York.
For sale at
R. E. DOYLE'S.
Oct. 20, '60-1-3-4-5.

J. R. CHAPPELL
JACKSON, Tenn.,
MANUFACTURER
Cotton Scrapers,
IRON RAILING
PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
CEMETERY LOTS,
Front Yards, Verandahs,
&c., &c.,
Apply to
H. J. COOK
July 4, 1860-1-3-4-5.

Twills.
Kentucky Twills and Linens for sale low at
WEBBER & WATKINS.
Oct. 20, '60-1-3-4-5.

JAMES B. COX,

House and Sign Painter,
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.
RETURNING my thanks to my friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to me, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, promising to give satisfaction in every instance.
I refer to the body of the citizens of Oxford, and to the whole State.
JAMES B. COX.
Oxford, Sept. 19-6m-16

HEBER CRAFT,
Bookseller and Stationer,
HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.
OFFICE at the University building and promptly attended to.
Aug. 8, 1860-1-10-6m.

George P. Black & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 31 GRAVIER STREET,
New Orleans.
Will also give particular attention to forwarding Goods consigned to their care.
June 20, 1860-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12.

New Flour.
NEW FLOUR and FRESH CORN MEAL, just received and for sale by
F. J. LOVEJOY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
(In Judge Cashman's Office),
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

Will practice in the Courts of Lafayette, Tallapoosa, Pontotoc, Marshall, DeSoto and Choctaw Counties, the Federal Court at Pontotoc, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims in any of the Counties of North Mississippi.
June 20, 1860-1-3-4-5.

Oxford Male Academy.
THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the First Monday in September, 1860, under the superintendence of A. S. Lewis and J. L. Lewis.
WM. H. SMITH, President
Aug. 8-1-10-3m of Board of Trustees.

NEW BOOKS.
CHARLES ROBERTS,
Bookseller and Stationer,
AND
DEALER IN
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND
Fancy Goods,
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

AS JUST RECEIVED HIS
FALL STOCK,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, at exceedingly Low Prices.

School Books
of every description—Teachers allowed a liberal discount.
All the Text Books for the Law and Literary Department of the University, constantly on hand, and supplied on reasonable terms.

Blank Books,
Writing Paper, Ink, Pens, Slates, and a large variety of Fancy Stationery direct from the Manufacturers.

Guitars,
Violins, Banjos, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolles, Fifes, Accordeons, and other instruments, of all qualities and prices.
A fresh assortment of New and Popular Pieces.
Music,
A fresh assortment of New and Popular Pieces.

Window Shades and Fixtures,
An entirely new supply of the latest styles.
WALL PAPER and BORDERING—Fire-Board Paper and Window Paper.
For Green Paints, Colored Pictures, Picture Frames and Mouldings.
Paints and Varnishes.
Ink and Writing-Fluids, Work-boxes, and Dressing-cases, and every article of Pocket Cutlery, of Rogers' and Wadsworth's make.
Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Comb Brushes and Clothes Brushes. Toilet and Pocket Combs.
A full assortment of Toilet Soaps, Tooth Powders, Colognes, Extracts, Perfumery, &c., together with an endless variety of Fancy Goods.
Orders for Books and Music sent weekly to New York and Philadelphia.
July 4, 1860-1-3-4-5.

Twills.
Kentucky Twills and Linens for sale low at
WEBBER & WATKINS.
Oct. 20, '60-1-3-4-5.

R. E. DOYLE,

General Commission, Produce
—AND—
Grocery Merchant
—ND—
CASH DEALER
—IN—
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
HARDWARE,
Agricultural Implements, &c.,
(In New Masonic Building, South side Public Square),
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.
June 20, 1860-1-3-4-5.

G. N. CANDEE,
225 MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square and Old-Fellows' Hall,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HAVING decided to continue business, I wish to call attention to the best stock of Goods ever offered in the city of Memphis, consisting in part of the following:

Dress Goods, of Every Kind & Style,
Silks, Merinos, Duvals, Delaines, Valenciennes, Alces, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Shawls and Cloaks!
I call especial attention to my stock of Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, Which cannot be equaled in the city. All styles and qualities, AT VERY LOW PRICES!

LINEN GOODS,
Sheetings, Shirts, Damask Towels, Napkins, Diapers, Laces, Cambrics and Embroideries,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SHIRTS, of all styles and qualities, AT EASTERN PRICES!

PRINTERS' GOODS
Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia and Lowell Linens & Kerseys, AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES!
PLAID LINSEYS, ALL KINDS,
Wool Socks, Wool Hats, Good and Cheap.
15,000 Pairs Brogans and Boots,
AT lower rates than ever before offered in this city—WARRANTED.

10,000 Pairs Blankets,
New, White, and Colored, from \$1 to \$5. ALL CHEAP.

HOOP SKIRTS,
At half price. Any quantity.
DOMESTIC GOODS!
Sheetings, Sheetings, Duck Drills, Osnaburghs, Cotton Yarns, Stripes, Plaids, Tickings, &c.
Is short, my stock is the best I have ever brought to this city, and as I am intimately connected with some of the largest importing and manufacturing establishments at the East, I can say, without boasting, no one in the South can give you better bargains than I can. *—Cox's—*
G. N. CANDEE.
Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4, '60.

EAGLE PLANING MILLS,
HOLLY SPRINGS.
TO THE PEOPLE.
WE are now prepared to furnish Blind, Sash and Doors, and any other work used in the Carpenter's line, at Memphis prices, and send to us from a distance, will meet with prompt attention. We have a splendid lot of MACHINERY, which enables us to make it to the interest of those wanting work, to give us a call. Encourage Home Manufactures.
W. A. BUFFALO & CO.
July 4, 1860-1-3-4-5.

To the Ladies.
BONNETS AND HATS trimmed, in the newest and most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, by
MRS. K. K. HOWELL.
Oxford, Sept. 12-18-60.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Alexander M. Crawford, deceased, late of Lafayette County, Mississippi, having been granted to me by the Probate Court of said county, at the Sep. term thereof, 1860, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to me, and those having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.
JOHN M. CRAWFORD,
Sept. 26-6m-17

COLLEGE HILL
FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE next session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in September. It is located in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, 7 miles North of Oxford, and near the Mississippi Central Railroad. For particulars address
W. F. PAINE, Principal,
College Hill, Miss.
Aug. 27-12m-2.

AGENCY FOR BOOKS, COPIES, LEGALS AND LIBRARIES.

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PUBLISHER OF WORKS OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND MILITARY SCIENCE,
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OFFERS his services as agent for the supply of books of every description, American and foreign, in large or small quantities, for colleges, schools, society or private libraries. His arrangements for the prompt importation of books and periodicals from England and the continent of Europe, are complete. All orders will be sent out immediately on their receipt, and executed by return of steamer. Single works forwarded, if desired, by mail or express. Foreign works, and also scientific apparatus, &c., imported for educational institutions, free of duty.

D. V. N. is prepared also to execute orders for the printing of catalogues, addresses, programmes of exhibitions, cards of invitation, examination papers in ancient and foreign languages, and all similar jobs on behalf of colleges, and he will furthermore attend to engraving of diplomas, plates, the preparation of decorations and medals for prizes, the getting up of banners and other insignia for literary societies; and in general, whatever, in the operations of educational institutions, requires a prompt response to the art or skill of large cities.

Having had much experience in agencies of this nature, having for many years transacted business for southern colleges, having been a student of the South himself, and having an extensive acquaintance in the southern States, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to all who may desire his services.

Reference may be had to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.
The following are the titles of a few of his own publications:—
"DARWIN'S THEORY OF HYDRATELICS, for the use of Engineers." Translated from the French, and adapted to the English Unit of Measure. By Joseph Bennett, Civil Eng. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth, \$3.25.
"THE COL. BERNES' WAS A MILITARY TACTICAL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE." In two parts, French-English and English-French, with Explanations of the various terms. 1 vol. crown 8vo., \$2.50.
"THE SIEGE OF BOMBARDIER, 1854, Translated from the French by an Army Officer. Illustrated by Maps and Plans. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth, 75c.
"THE CONTRACTOR'S MANUAL AND REVEALER'S PRIMER." By A. B. Clough, Architect. 1 vol. 16mo., 60c.
"THE LAW OF PATENT AND TRADE MARKS IN THE UNITED STATES." By John Codman Hurd. In 2 volumes. (Vol. 1.) Cloth, \$3.50; half sheep, \$4.
"WOODWORK ON THE ARCH—Treatise on the various Elements of Stability in the wall provisions. Each With numerous Tables of the Ultimate and Actual Thrust. By Capt. D. P. Woodbury, U. S. Corps of Engineers. 1 vol. 8vo., engravings, cloth, \$2.50.
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New York, June 1, 1860-1-2-4-5.

[No. 665.]
IOWA.
Synopsis of the President's Proclamation, No. 665, dated August 14, 1860.

It orders public sales in the State of Iowa, as follows:—
At the land office at Fort Dodge, on the 19th day of November next, of fifty townships and parts of townships, heretofore unsold, in the counties of Hamilton, Keosau, Hancock, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, and Emmet.
At the land office at Sioux City, on the 26th day of November next, of fifty townships and parts of townships, heretofore unsold, in the counties of Palo Alto, Emmet, Dickinson, Osceola, and Buchanan.
The lands will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, &c., &c.
The sales will be kept open until the lands are all offered, which is to be accomplished within two weeks, and no longer, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.
Pre-emption claimants are required to establish their claims to the satisfaction of the proper Register and Receiver, and make payment for the same on or before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales, otherwise their claims will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1860-17-10-1.

FLORIDA AND NEAL
For sale by
June 20-1-3-4-5
GEO. D. FEE.

[No. 666.]
KANSAS.
Synopsis of the President's Proclamation, No. 666, dated April 20, 1860.

It orders public sales in the Territory of Kansas, as follows:—
At the land office at Junction City, on the 6th day of August next, of forty townships and parts of townships, heretofore unsold, in the counties of Marshall and Washington.
At the land office at Junction City, on the 20th day of August next, of thirty-three townships and parts of townships, heretofore unsold, in the counties of Clay and Dickinson.
At the land office at Junction City, on the 10th day of September next, of thirty-four townships and parts of townships, heretofore unsold, in the counties of Wile and Butler.
At the land office at Fort Scott, on the 12th day of August next, of twenty-five townships and parts of townships, heretofore unsold, in the counties of Anderson, Coffey, Madison, and Butler.
The lands will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, &c., &c.
The sales will be kept open until the lands are all offered, which is to be accomplished within two weeks, and no longer, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.
Pre-emption claimants are required to establish their claims to the satisfaction of the proper Register and Receiver, and make payment for the same on or before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales, otherwise their claims will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 14, 1860-6-2m.

J. R. BURNEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.
OFFICE—in the Court House—same as formerly occupied by the Probate Clerk.
June 20, 1860-1-3-4-5.

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